For the Standard. COLLEGE POLITICS-AN EVIL.

There exists in the University a spirit of electionvering which is known as College politics. Whether or not the word politics can be applied here, it is not to our purpose to enquire. It will not interfere at all with what we are about to say, should we call it by the name that custom has confirmed, or give It another. We will, for the sake of brevity, so call it. What we understand by College politics is a system of electioneering for certain offices in College. These are the Marshal with his four Assistants and the six Ball Managers. The names import what are the duties of each of these officers, from which it is seen that there should be such officers; but is the manner of electing them right? Is it productive of good or evil? We say evil. Why? Take, for instance, young Simms. He has just arrived at Chapel Hill-he has come to College with but one intention and that to learn. He is fuil of the buoyant hopes, which always accompany the useful aspirant to knowledge. He is received at the hotel by a party of young men with smiling faces. "Your name is Simms, I presume, as the card on your trunk imports," says one, "Yes, sir." "From Alabama?" "Yes, sir." "What class will you join?" "I shall apply for the Freshman." "Yes," says the interrogator, "it is best to join the Freshman," and he leads off upon a kind of philosophy which we will not attempt to describe. A room is procured for Mr. Simms, he receives a great many visits, he thinks the fellows the most sociable he ever met with-he listens attentively to some of the many College stories that are going the rounds, and laughs heartily when any wit is directed to the Faculty. He begins to lose sight of his books, he thinks no body studies, for he sees no one at it. When he asks some of the fellows who are paying such strict at tention to him about books and lessons they talk of them lightly, as things of minor importance; but introduce a conversation about election, and and they become eloquent with enthusiasm. "I will bet ten dollars," says one, "that Long will beat Hart fifty votes." "So will I," says another. "I hear that all of the Alabama crowd will vote for Long, except one or two fellows who are thought nothing of in College." The novice little dreams of the trap set for him. He feels already an inclination to vote for Long, but he says nothing. Mr. Long is brought around, next day, perhaps, to Mr. Simms's room. They undergo the formality of an introduction-Long is very polite and insinuating-talks but

goes forth an electioneering partizan for Long.

In the next room perhaps the like has been done for Hart-the novices of each party, meet in a short time-they get into an argument about the candidates, and having nothing to combat, they indulge in such senseless jargon as would disgust monkies. I do not mean to say that every new student is taken through in this manner. By no means. The processes are as various as the different temperaments of persons they come in contact with. The partizans may have to take several walks with them, treat them to suppers, tell them that the only way for them to be elected when they apply for office is to vote for their man, and various other modes which would be tedious to mention.

little (being a little deficient in the "upper story")

but is very careful to smile at every thing that

Simms says. When Long has left, some one asks

him what he thinks of Long. "He is a fine fellow, I think I shall vote for him," is the reply. Enough

said, "the fiat has gone forth." They have secured

what they wished, the promise of his vote. His

friends make their vists less frequent than formerly;

but upon every occasion urge him to do his best for

Long. He, too, becomes one of the number and

It will be easily seen what is the effect arising from such a spirit. Young men come here with the intention of prosecuting assiduously their studies. Their feelings are worked on by a party of College demagogues. They forget what they have come to College for -throw aside the admonition of their parents, and listen only to the enthusiastic language of their electioneering advisers. They recall to their minds, it is true, that "there is no reward without labor "-they resolve, it is true, to go to studying; but the excitement is too much. Nothing is so interesting to them as to hear a conversation about the candidates for Marshall and Ball Managers. In the course of a few months they are thoroughly initiated. By the next campaign they are prepared, too, to dupe the young, the innocent, and the green by exaggerating, misrepresenting, and often down

Nor is this all. There are some who by no coaxing whatever will let it be known who they are going to vote for. There are others who are neutral and who affirm that they will take no part in the election, not even vote. How are such managed? Notice-several gallons of whiskey, rum, or brandy, as it may be, are procured from Raleigh or Hillsborough. About 11 o'clock in the night, when all should be asleep, the belfry door is broken open. and the bell rung, announcing that there is going to be a "bust" in the south building. The novices of College go up for curiosity—they find there a negro fiddler sawing away upon his instrument, while the students are cutting up all kind of antics. The room where the whiskey is deposited is resorted to frequently. Some become lively. Hurra for Long! -Hurra for Hart! is heard a thousand times, while every one is under excitement the brandy bottle is passed to the neutrals-they drink-it excites their brain, they, too, halloo for Hart or Long. Upon hearing which, three cheers are given for the lncky ones. The opposite party hearing it, comes to see what is to pay-some one swears that a certain fellow who has just said hurrah for Long, promised him to vote for Hart. The lie is given him-knives and dirks are drawn, pistols are cocked, a row ensues. which is only broken up by voices crying out, "Faculty !" "Old Mike !" "Old Bunk !" "out with the lights!" " blow out the lights!"

Again, after three or four hours of constant application the mind needs relaxation. Nothing accomplishes this so satisfactorily, while at the same time it improves, as intellectual and chaste conversation; for, conversation to be mutually agreeable, there must be something in common between persons-a sympathy must exist which will be found only in persons whose objects and aims are to a certain degree the same. If, then, there be a barrier placed between such persons, obstructions interposed, to prevent their associations, the source of that requisite from which springs an accomplished education will at once be stopped. College politics does this. For what young man, whose aims are high and noble, wishes to hear wrangling about a thing so grovelling as "who shall be the next Marshall?" Well, he will either have to submit to this, or come out at once and say who he will vote for. Say, then, that he prefers the latter. What is the result? He has no more peace until the election is over. Electioneering partizans, whose entire business is to "fly around" and pick up everything that is calculated to injure their opponents or benefit their own cause are running to his room to tell him of every thing. thinking that he will be glad to hear such, since he has declared himself.

Moreover, friends that once associated no longer seek each other's company. They do not feel that agreeableness with each other that existed before they declared themselves in favor of different candidates. On the contrary young men associate and become intimate with fellows whom they know to be base and vile in the extreme, for no other reason than that they are going to support the same candidate for Marshall. I believe it is a fact so well authenticated that it requires no argument to prove it that interfering in politics generally is injurious to a person pursuing a course of education. What is the cause of this, but the excitement which it produces, and the inducement offered to call the attention of the student from his studies? Now, what is the difference between the effects of politics generally and College politics? Both operate alike—the baneful effects of both are excitement. The inducements to lead the mind astray are as strong in one as the other-hence there is no difference.

An argument has been advanced in favor of College politics which is so futile, had it not been offered by one whose learning I respect and whose ideas are not often erroneous, I would not attempt to refute it. The idea is this: "College is the world of embryo. Young men, who, in College, acquire a skill in electioneering, are benefitted when they retire in the world where their future success depends much upon this requisite." Now, I agree that if a young man had nothing else to do, he had better be employed in this way than be idle; but for a young man to neglect his duties during the four years of his College course for the purpose of learn-

ing to insinuate hin self into the graces of people, is preposterous. For proof; take two young wen of equal talents, place them at College, let one be a laborious student who attends to all his College duties punctually; let the other be a candidate for Marshall, let him learn to be as keen and as artful as possible, turn them both from College without money or friends, is there any one so foolish who does not know that the man who confined himself to his text books while in College will excell?-Which of the two would the culprit, arrayed at the bar of justice, prefer to plead his cause? Which would a person lying sick sooner trust? The answer will undoubtedly be the educated man.

We have given a sample of electioneering in College which bears its true character upon its face .-We have seen its effects in turning the minds of young men from the right channel. We have shown its effects in destroying sociability and friendship. We have refuted the only idea which can make any pretences to uphold it as a benefit. Then, what other conclusion can we come to but that College

But is there no way to remedy this evil? Let us see. The office of Marshall is the only one that creates much excitement. The laws of the University, say "that the Marshall with his associates shall be recommended by the students and appointed by the Faculty. This law grants all classes an equal privilege." In this is the defect which gives rise to the evil. It is well known to persons who have been members of College for any length of time, that there is no electioneering in the Senior class. The Seniors are old enough, and have been long enough in College to know the cvil and know how to avoid it. Not so with the Freshmen and Sophomores—they can be easily duped—they are green in the art and can be bent in almost any direction. Hence, electioneering is confined to them .-This being the case, if Seniors only be allowed the privilege of voting, (and why not, since Commencement is their festival,) College politics will cease to be a branch of education, and the University will be more prosperous-its students more learned. BLOUNT.

Chapel Hill, Oct. 12, 1855.

For the Standard. Messes. Editors: I had no idea of troubling your columns the second time about the controversy now existing between the parties who addressed the people of Caswell, at a barbecue given in the same County, complimentary to the Hon. John Kerr; and had abandoned the idea of noticing a criticism on the name signed to my first communication, by the Editor of the Milton Chronicle; but having seen another piece touching upon the same name, in the Chronicle of 26th ult., in a letter written by Mr. A. J. Stedman-* * *-I am desirous once more of the use of your columns, not only for defending my name it necessary, but of stating and proving to you the facts connected with the discussion at Pinnix's Store. I will not only prove it to you by three competent witnesses, whose words have never been doubted, but also by demonstration of reason and common sense. In the first place, gentlemen, if Mr. Stedman should swear on a bible as hard as an oath could bind a man, that what I stated were incorrect or false, I have three witnesses in the case whose indubitable integrity will swear on the same bible, with the administration of the same oath, that what was set forth in the Standard of 29th August was correct. After having established conclusively the correctness of the statement by three witnesses, I will establish it by reason and the deduction of a few facts. Every person knows that if the barbecue was arranged and eaten on the day of the speaking that it must have been 12 o'clock or later when the eating commenced. The table was filled several times, consequently, it must have been at least two o'clock before the speaking commenced, as the orators waited for all to get through dinner in order that all might hear. I state these facts above in proof as to the time when the speaking commenced, if any person should deny it. Mr. Stedman says, (see Chronicle of the 26th ult.,) that "Mr. Williams, being speaker of the group, made the following propositions, to which I most willingly and without hesitation acceded, it being just as liberal as any man could wish: That Mr. Williams would speak 14 hours, that I might reply to him the same length of time; that Mr. Graves would follow in a speech of the same length, and that I might reply to him, occupying the same space of time; and that if Mr. Montgomery wished to speak he would consume but a very short time, to wit: one half of an hour, and that I might reply

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the speaking commenced .-Suppose Mr. Williams should have spoken 11 hours, (as Mr. S. says,) which being added to 2 o'clock, (the time of beginning) makes the time when Mr. W. finishes 31 o'clock. Mr. Stedman replies to him in a speech of 11 hours, which being added to 31 makes the time when he (Mr. S.,) finishes 5 o'clock. Mr. Graves comes next in a speech of 11 hours, which being added to 5 makes it 61 o'clock. Mr. Stedman is now to reply to him in a speech of the same length, which being added to 61 makes it 8 o'clock in the night when he finishes a reply to Mr. Graves. Well, Mr. Montgomery comes with his half of an hour after 8 o'clock in the night. Poor Montgomery ruled out until such a late hour in the night! You had better mind what your are about, or they will say you are a true American star-spangled banner man prowling about and making speeches in the dark after 8 o'clock in the night. One half hour for Mr. M. being added to 8 o'clock makes it 81 o'clock. Mr Stedman is to reply to him in a speech of no specified length; but as he seems so anxious to "let off gas," I will put him down at 11 hours, which being added to \$1 makes it 10 o'clock in the night, when the speaking is brought to a close. Is there any sense in your testimony? Take your seat out of court by Mr. Grave's side. Well, gentlemen, don't that "top your cotton," to think that a set of orators should make arrangements to speak until 10 o'clock in the night! I do not wonder at Mr. Grave's being indignant at the statement in the Chronicle of 16th August. Who would not be indignant for a man to put a communication in the public prints stating that he composed one of the body that made a programme for the speaking to continue until 10 o'clock in the night? It was a slander on him, and the others also, for any man to publicly announce to their countrymen that they were so green as to concoct a scheme by which the speaking should continue until 10 o'clock in the night. When Mr. Stedman said that the editorial which he so emphatically endorsed was correct, he did not think about it taking them until 10 o'clock in the night to get through. He did not think that such reasoning would stare him in the face.

"And though Mr. Fido, who works in the dark, did crush to earth the truth, yet has it arisen, presenting an incontrovertable point, that is stranger than fiction." He is the last man to talk about "working in the dark." When he reflects for a moment how he has been working, and no doubt growling, in secret conclaves, affiliating with his brother night-workers, he will be ashamed of his assertion about Fido. He will also be ashamed when he thinks about "that editorial" which was predicated upon his authority, and which he "emphatically endorsed," (after being brought out by Mr. Graves)-in this he barks in the dark by holding back his name. He signs no name at all, but Fido sticks his there. He is the last man to talk about raising the truth, which he says Fido crushed to the earth; that is, if you believe the arrangements for speaking are as three of the orators say, viz: the foregoing statement. Mr. Stedman wants to know if I ever read the law of evidence; but he don't want to know that half as bad as he wants the public to know that he has studied law. He need not be so anxious to let the public know that he has read law, for I suppose it is necessary for it to be known only in his own county. I know it is not worth while for it to be known in old Caswell, unless, however, Messrs. Graves, Williams and Montgomery will agree to retire from the bar. According to his books he will be ruled out of Court; for he either testifies falsely or there is no sense in his testimony. In one place he presumes to call mine a poor, pitiful, contemptible name; in another place he says my name means to trust, and lastly, he seems to think that I am human, as he wants me to mount the rostrum and be laughed at like he was at Pinnix's Store, and also interest the crowd like his enchanting appearance did. All these cannot be my name, so his evidence is of no effect, and he must be ruled out of Court, taking a lower seat than he chose to put Mr. Graves in-out of Court.

Mr. Stedman appears to be considerably bored because Fido calls him little Little Jack; but for

that he must blame his parents. Perhaps the word little before his name bored him, if so he shall not be bored any longer-I will just call him Jack. He says: "If you wish the crowd to be interested just ascend the rostrum your beautiful self." That is very witty indeed-his wit consists in retaliation. I do not object to any person quoting after me, pro-vided they quote right, and not use the sense of my language by changing the words and claiming it to be their own production. "Fido has the impudence to say that I had the audacity to offer a reply to him, (meaning Mr. Williams.) Yes, Mr. Fido, I had more audacity than that, for I went to Caswell to reply to Hon. John Kerr." This is the language of Jack Stedman. Went to Caswell to reply to Hon. John Kerr! Well, gentlemen, you may talk of impertinence, loquacity, and every thing else that generally attends a forward youth, but this is a grade bolder than any thing of the kind now extant, save the "gnat on the bull's horn." I wonder if the "Chatham Representative" was at Tally-Ho on the 20th ult., to reply to Mr. L. O'B. Branch and set Mr. Kerr on his guard again? I would advise such men as Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, George E. Badger and William A. Graham, of North Carolina, to mind how they make anti-Know Nothing speeches, or the "Cnatham Representative," (who came to Caswell to set Mr. Kerr on his guard) will take them

As far as the Editor of the Milton Chronicle is concerned, he and I are great old cronies. I like to have gotten into a scrape with a man not long since, for he said: "Of all the little contemptible papers that ever was printed, that thing which comes from Milton exceeds all." I flushed up, and was in the act of striking him when an idea suddenly presented itself-that I had better keep out of a fuss, especially about a trifle. "I tried Fido for a long time as a watch-dog, for which he proved worthless, and would kill sheep." Yes, goats too, and he had better keep shy, for Fido in catching sheep might mistake him for a billy-goat.

Messrs. Editors, I suppose it is unnecessary for me to protract my writings, as the facts in regard to the arrangements of the programme, as above stated, are perfectly satisfactory.

Yours respectfully, FIDO.

To the Editors of the Raleigh Standard:

GENTLEMEN: -Our friends of the Argus are making a great fuss about the President's speckled

shirt, so much as to arrest the attention of some of our best citizens. As the Senior Editor of that voluminous sheet has been absent so much recently, it is rather suspected that he "the veritable John Worthy Cameron," is now in peaceable possession of the aforesaid speckled shirt, and is now cutting a swell on the banks of the great Pce Dec.

Circumstancial evidence is certainly very strong in favor of the above suspicion. You know whenever a rogue steals anything, he always makes more noise than any body else in order to prevent suspicion. It certainly lays between the Milton Chronicle and the Argus. Perchance they may have been in Co. in dividing the speils-one taking the upper and 'tother the lower extremity. If such be the case, we assure you Cameron has the tail, for he is especially fond of anything low. The Argus is rather disposed to shirk out, and is trying to implicate one of our dealers in clothing. He says he saw a shirt answering the description of the lost shirt, aforesaid, hanging in the window of James McPherson's store. Now, Mr. Mac. is a man of more principle than to have committed the theftaforesaid, and although the Argus may cast such insinuations, it will not be believed. Mac wouldn't be caught wearing old clothes. It is very evident the Argus either has the shirt in possession or knows where

In order that no suspicion may rest on our community, we deem it necessary to add the following proclamation:

That, whereas the Argus office is strongly suspected of having in their possession, or knowing the whereabouts, of a certain "speckled shirt;" and whereas we, a part of the community, are liable to suffer from said circumstance; now, therefore, we make proclamation that, unless the said missing snirt is forth-coming by the week of our county of Cumberland Fair, we will be compelled to institute suit for the recovery of the same.

SAM'S FRIENDS. Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1855.

For the Standard. MESSES. EDITORS: An agreeable episode to the Fair was the appearance on parade of the Raleign Independents, commanded by Capt. DeCarteretthe more agreeable, perhaps, from the perfect contrast which they exhibited to the very farcical carricature of the military and humanity of the prece-

The Independents, after being on drill and duty the greater part of the day on the Fair Grounds, were seen by the writer approaching the new, substantial and hospitable mansion of Augustus M. Lewis, Esq., who had the gates of his yard thrown open to invite their approach, welcomed them in a few appropriate remarks to partake of some refreshments. After which the Company executed successfully a variety of complicated movements, some of which the writer inferred, from their beauty and the emulous exertion to please with which they were made, were intended for the ladies, who seemed to think so too, for they received them with the waving of handkerchiefs and other signals of gratification, than which no tokens of admiration are more dear to a soldier's heart.

Just as the Captain put his Company in marching order, and was about to give the word of command to return to their quarters, Mr. Lewis, in a few words, appropriately and patriotically thanked them for their visit; to which the Captain, in behalf of the Company, briefly and properly responded, in similar, if not identical language with the following: That the members under his command were not only citizen-soldiers, but laboring men-artisans and mechanics-who supported their wives and children with those hands and arms which he now saw united in the form of war to wield the sword and the fire-lock in the hour of need for their country-that they disclaimed all effort of ostentatious paradethat they had been organized for service, and lastly, that if ever his property and that of the country should be assailed by a wild and lawless mob, the

Independents would defend it. There were several reflections arising from the incidents of the reception and departure, which were pleasing. We could not help thinking that this is the proper way for "a bold yeomanry, their country's pride," the men of stalwart frames, sinewy limbs and stout hearts, and our educated and professional gentlemen to meet and interchange kind feelings, and that when the former assured the latter that they would protect their property, even against a mob of their own countrymen, we have well-grounded hopes of the protection of life, person and property in North Carolina, at least.

THEY COME LIKE. SHADOWS, THEN DEPART .- We clip the following from one of our Exchanges in which it is credited to the "Huntsville Democrat:"

A Know-Nothing Editor gone.—Since we put in type the article from the Athens Herald exposing the know-nothing abolition editor of the American Democrat, published in Florence, letters have reached Huntsville stating that the aforesaid editor ebsconded immediately on learning that his true standing was made public. A friend has permitted us to make the following extract from a letter received by him on Saturday last, dated

'FLORENCE, October 5, 1855. 'I suppose you will be atonished to hear of the sudden departue of our famous know-nothing editor. He took French leave day before yesterday, and since then he has not been heard of nor is the Telegraph able to find his whereabouts. The cause of his sudden departure was owing to an expose made of him by the editor of the Athens Herald, which Wheler heard of the day before the paper reached this place. It is also stated that the gentleman took off with him from \$300 to \$500 of 'other folks mon-

It strikes us that the course pursued by the Editor alluded to above, was not unlike that of a certain knight of the quill in our own State whose "local habitation" for a time was in Goldsboro; perhaps, our neighbor of the "Argus" can inform us each other.

EMIGRATION AND KNOW NOTHINGISM .- The agitation of the dark-lantern doctrines of the know nothings in the United States has had the effect of diminishing emigration to this country. The commissioner of emigration at New York reports that the number of emigrants who arrived at that port during the first five months of 1855 is 48,354, and that in the corresponding period of 1854 the number was

Men suffering under political disabilities in their own lands now perceive that removal to this republic cannot benefit them. They are disfranchised at home, and they cannot gain any political advantages by emigration to the United States. Those who care not how or by whom they are ruled, who have always had masters, and only want money, will still continue to come. The reckless adventurer, the ignorant and unprincipled, the lawless and the vicious, will seek our shores to prey upon us; but the high-minded and the intelligent, the thrifty and industrious merchant and mechanic, the moneyed and provident, will not resort to a land where they will be legislated into serfs and vassals, and branded as inferiors; where they shall have no voice in making the laws that govern them, and no agency in appointing those who execute the laws that are framed.

We need not tell our readers of the immense amount of capital that annually found its way to this country through means of emigration; of the myriads of Germans who sought our western wilds with their families and their substance, and how they have peopled our forests and our prairies, planted their vineyards upon our hills, made our deserts blossom as the rose, and filled our marts and our work-shops by their labor and industry; and it needs no prompting to show the observant and sagacious that our roads and our canals, our streets and our sewers, our public edifices and our private mansions, are indebted to foreign labor, and in no small degree to foreign capital, for their construction. With the agitation, and especially with the success, of the proscriptive doctrines of know-nothingism, all this must necessarily cease. Foreigners possessed of proper pride, and prompted by something more than a meagre desire to fill their pockets and their bellies-men actuated by high and noble motives, and conscious of their own mental and moral fitness for a position above the slave and the drudge -will avoid a land where they are made to feel the government only in its oppressions, and to partici-

pate in everything but its benefits. Abroad the rise of know-nothings in the United States has been noted and approved by the enemies of republican institutions. It has been hailed as the forerunner of a change of government in this country, and has been justly regarded as the first step towards the establishment of a system in which a native aristocracy will form an important and controlling feature, and in which the oppressed of foreign lands must take a place in no wise better than has been allotted to them at home. Amidst the convulsions and revolts of Europe that will hereafter occur, the disfranchised and oppressed may not look to our country for refuge or condolement. No noble and patriotic spirit may expect sympathy from us. The relentless tyrant may impose new yokes upon his down-trodden subjects with the satisfaction that there is now no asylum from oppression left them, and that the last refuge from despotism has been destroped.

New homes will be opened to foreign emigrants. The South American States will furnish the industrious German and Irish with asylums from their oppressors, and a clime where they may both enjoy and reap the fruits of their labor, while the enlightened and liberal know-nothing of the United States will be permitted the privilege of grading his own roads, digging out his own sewers, paving his own streets, and making his own canals, without the aid of the foreigner .- St. Louis Pilot.

MURDER AND SUICIDE, -About three weeks since, a young man a stranger, who stated that his name was Auburn, and that he was from Boston, Massachusetts, came to this city and sought and obtained work at the cabinet established of Messrs. Binford & Proter, as a designer and carver. After working a few days, and proving himself a first rate carver, and earning \$38, which were paid him, he rented a house on Main street near 22d street, and employed a carpenter to fit the same up for a grocery, oyster and drinking house. He also employed a young man to assist him in the grocery, which was to be opened on Monday (to-day.) On Friday night last, Auburn was arrested on a charge of enticing away and harboring two negro men, belonging to Messrs. Jesse Williams and James H. Grant, and who had disappeared a few days previous. The time of arrest was about 12 o'clock Friday night, and was effected by the police, who stationed themselves around Aubun's house, and awaited his return, which was at the late hour named. He resisted the officers with pistol and bowie-knife in hand, but was overpowered and taken to the cage. On his way to prison he drew from his pocket a phial of strychnine, and drank a portion of it, and spit out a mouth ful of the poison in the face of the officers who had him in charge. Two physicians where immediately called to his relief, but he died from the effects of the strychnine about two hours after swallowing it; and the Coroner held an inquest over his body Satur-

The charge on which he was arrested was satisfactorily established as follows: He had received about \$100 from the two negro men, under a promise to convey them to the North, and had concealed them in the third story of his house, preparatory to sending them away. One of the negroes having complained of being unwell, he gave him what he said was a dose medicine, but which was no doubt strychnine, as the negro died soon after taking the dose. Auburn than dug a grave in his cellar, and with the assistance of the other negro, buried his murdered subject, first cutting his throat, ripping open his abdomen, and horribly mutilating the body in other places. This was done, it is supposed, to prevent the negro from recovering from the effects of the strychnine. These bloody scenes occurring before the eyes of the other negro, naturally produced much alarm and uneasiness in his mind-consequently, he embraced the first opportunity to escape from confinement, which he did by leaping from a window in the third story of the house. He then returned to his master, and revealed all he knew about this most singular and horrible transaction. It is believed Auburn was in league with others engaged in the business of running off slaves, but no accomplices have yet been detected. Anburn was a young man of gentcel appearance

and manners, and had capacities, as a carver and designer, to earn from 5 to \$8 a day. He gave as a reason for renting a house and opening a grocery, the expected visit of his mother and some to her family from the North, to reside with him in this A correspondent of the Boston Courier, in allud-

ing to the operation of the Main Prohibitory Law in that city says:-

"The prohibitory liquor law, as was predicted, by every one who took a common sense view of the subject, has proved an entire failure. It is no where respected nowhere executed, and never can he .-The penalty is so strangely disproportionate to the offence, that no jury honestly empanelled will ever convict; and if they were to, the person so convicted would he regarded as an unfortunate sufferer rather than criminal, and he would not in the least lose caste in society, or forfeit the good opinion of the public, Like all sumptuary laws, it is not only powerless for good, but actually promotes and encourages the evils it was intended to abate. Intoxicating liquors are as freely used now as they were before the law was enacted, and if the police are to be believed, drunkenness is none the less frequent, By some, 'pocket pistoles,' are considered indispensable-indeed, very few think it safe to venture far from home without one. The old custom of tendering the social glass to friendly callers is being revived, and friendly calls are becoming exceedingly fash-

The Presbytery of Orange will commence its 171st session at Madison, in Rockingham county, on Thursday the 25th instant, at 71 P. M. The Synod of North Carolina will commence its Fall sessions at Greensborough on Wednesday the

31st instant. We understand it to be the intention of the Railroads to give to the members free return tickets.

A SHARP REBURE. - To draw a "full house," only is, now-a-days (says the New York Express,) the of Mr. Powell's whereabouts. Brethren of that | highest ambition of some preachers; not to preach fraternity ought to be, if they are not, keepers of | Christ crucified to "the two or three that may gath-Fag. Car. | er together in my name."

[From the Journal of Commerce.] BABIE BELL. The Poem of a Little Life that was but three Aprils long.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

Have you not heard the poet tell How came the dainty Babie Bell Into this world of ours? The gates of heaven were left ajar : With folded hands and dreamy eyes She wandered out of Paradise! She saw this planet, like a star, Hung in the depths of purple even-Its bridges, runing to and tro, O'er which the white winged seraphs go, Bearing the holy dead to heaven! She touched a bridge of flowers-those feet, So light they did not bend the bells Of the celestial asphodels They fell like dew upon the flowers!

And all the air grew strangely sweet! And thus came dainty Babie Bell Into this world of ours! She came and brought delicious May! The swallows built beneath thee eaves; Like sunbeams in and out the leaves, The robins went, the live long day: The lily swung its noiseless bell, And o'er the porch the trembling vine

O, carth was full of pleasant smell, When came the dainty Babie Bell Into this world of ours! O Babie, dainty Babie Bell! How fair she grew from day to day! What woman nature filled her eyes, What poetry within them lay!

Seemed bursting with its veins of wine!-

Those deep and tender twilight eyes,
So full of meaning, pure and bright
As if she yet stood in the light Of those oped gates of Paradise!

And we loved Babie more and more: O never in our hearts before Such holy love was born; We felt we had a link between This real world and that unseen The land of deathless morn! And for the love of those dear eves For love of her whom God led forth-The mother, being ceased on earth

When Babie came from Paradise!-For love of him who smote our lives, And woke the chords of joy and pain, We said, "Sweet Christ!"-our hearts bent down Like violets after rain! And now the orchards which were once

All white and rosy in their bloom-Filling the crystal heart of air With gentle pulses of perfume-Were thick with yellow juicy fruit; The plums were globes of honey rare, And soft-cheeked peaches blush'd and fell! The grapes were purpling in the grange; And time wrought just as rich a change In little Babie Bell! Her petite form more perfect grew,

And in her features we could trace, In softened curves, her mother's face; Her angel nature ripened too, We thought her lovely when she came, But she was hely, saintly now, Around her pale and loftly brow We saw a slender ring of flame!

Sometimes she said a few strange words, Whose meanings lay beyond our reach: God's hand had taken away the seal Which held the portais of her speech She never was a child to us; We never held her being's key! We could not teach her holy things: She was Christ's self in purity!

The knowledge that our God hath sent His messenger for Babie Bell! We shuddered with unlanguaged pain, And all our thoughts ran into tears! And all our hopes were changed to fears-The sunshine into dismal rain! Aloud we cried in our belief:-"O, smite us gently, gently, God! Teach us to bend and kiss the rod, And perfect grow through grief! Ah, how we loved her, God can teil; Her little heart was cased in ours-They're broken caskets-Babie Bell!

At last he came, the messenger, The messenger from unseen lands : And what did damty Babie Bell? She only crossed her little hands! She only looked more meek and fair. We parted back her silken hair; We laid some buds up a her brow-Death's bride arrayed in flowers! And thus went dainty Babie Bell Out of this world of ours!

[From Household Words.] JUDGE NOT. Judge not; the workings of his brain What looks to thy dim eyes a stain, In God's pure light may only be A sear, brought from some well-won field Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.

The look, the air, that frets thy sight,

The soul has closed in deadly fight

May be a token that below

With some internal fiery foe, Whose glance would scorch thy smiling grace, And cast thee shuddering on thy face! The fall thou darest to despise-May be the slackened angel's hand Has suffered it, that he may rise

And take a firmer, surer stand; Or, trusting less to earthly things, May henceforth learn to use his wings. And judge none lost, but wait, and see With hopeful pity, not disdain; The depth of the abyss may be The measure of the height of pain, And love and giory that may raise

This soul to God in after days!

Roger's Store Post Office, WAKE COUNTY, N. C., Oct. 17th, 1855. NOTICE. SOMETIME IN THE MONTH OF February or March, 1854, I, Benjamin Rogers, of the county of Wake, and State aforesaid, made a limited power of attorney to William A. Rogers, of the county of Robseop, and State aforesaid, for the care and protection of some several servants, then engaged in the Turpentine business, until they were re-hired by certain trustees, or returned to me, or so directed it wrote, and for no other purpose whatever; to which a part was re-hired by said trustees, in March, 1854, and balance returned to me, at which time I considered the agency of William A. Rogers had ceused and was of no effect. But since then, (one or two months back,) I was credibly informed that moneys due to me were paid over to him, and under color of the said power of attorney, and he had received it accordingly, and delays the payment of the same to me or my proper agent. Now, be it known, that I did not consider him agent for collecting or receiving any such moneys for me, or giving receipts, or having any thing further to do with my servants after they were re-hired by trustees, and balance of slaves returned to me. As such, I do hereby revoke any and all such power of attorney, and such agency heretofore and hereafter, and all acts of his in any way or manrer touching the same premises in my name, shall be null and void, from that time day, and date above written.

BENJ. ROGERS. Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer copy three times and forward accounts to Benj. Rogers, Roger

L. LUNSFORD & SON, Rectifiers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of DOMESTIC LIQUORS, of their own and Northern Manufactures, including FRENCH BRANDY at all prices, Holland and Domestic GIN, N. E. RUM, APPLE BRANDY, WINE, CORDIALS,

similar article can be purchased in any of the Northern Nos. 33 & 35 OLD STREET, SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

and every grade of common and pure OLD RYE WHIS-KEY, which they can at all times sell at as low prices as a

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentle-men's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Ceps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet

Bags, &c.
A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very ow prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry. Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices. Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.
N. KRAMER,

Wilmington Street. Raleigh, Oct. 1855.

JUST RECEIVED .- A GOOD ARTICLE OF J. J. LITCHFORD. Oc.ober 23, 1855.

OST .--- ON MONDAY, 15TH INS., IN RALEIGH, A or on the Road between Raleigh and Wakefield, a Port-money containing twenty dollars in cash, and a note of hand on Norfleet Perry for twenty dollars, and several other papers not recollected. I will give five dollars to any person who may find the same so that I can get it again.— My address is Wakefield, N. C.

October 23, 1835.

BENJAMIN PEARCE.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hintog

A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick. Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Ed. ward H. Dixon, D. D. The Life of Devereau. By his Son.

The Footsteps of St. Paul. Life in California. Mountains and Molebills. History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian
Tribes of Chili. By Edisond Ruel Smith. A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham. America. Political and Social. By Schaff.

Fairy Tales of Many Nations.

Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol

Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.

W. L. POMEROY October 16, 1855.

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work. W. L. POMEROY. October 16, 1855. DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.-THE COX.
TRAST between good and bad men. By Garden

Spring, D. D. For sale by W. L. POMEROY. October 16, 1855. THE HIDDEN PATH.-JUST RECEIVED another supply of this exceedingly interesting work
W. L. POMEROY.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS. -- Copland's Dictiona ry of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—10

be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstet. rics, &c., in the University of New York. Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D. The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition. The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harrist For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

NIEMEYER AND WHITE HAVE RESUMED business, and are prepared to receive Consignments, fill orders for Merchandise, and forward Goods to any ex-

Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 16, 1855.

\$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-ser, en years of age, five feet nine suches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has when not embarrassed a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding fan head, between one of his great and next toe a sear, the cut of an oxe, which causes the big toe to point across the feat towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State had a wife there,-owner not known,-was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetwon, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Faretteville, having drove the wagon from Robeson to that place, I will give the above reward of \$25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get hun, and not

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 1855. 34-4f.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF Equity, for Bertie County, I shall sell at public sale in the town of Windsor, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, those Valuable Lands in Perquimans county, b longing to the heirs at law of Alexander W. Mebane deceased. I shall also sell at the same time place the

WILKINSON HOTEL situated in the town of Windsor. This is the only Hote in the town, and has hitherto received a large patronge Also at the same time and place, I shall sell several tracis of land in Bertie county; owned by the heirs at law of Alexander W. Mehane deceased.

The foregoing property is sold for division. The terms will be liberal and will be made known on the day of sale. A description of each tract will likewise be read on

L. S. WEBB, C. & M. E. Oct. 16, 1855 Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, silowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as E. A. CRUDUP, President. Office R. & G. R. R.

Sept. 25, 1965.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson: YOU CAN INFORM YOUR NUMEROUS READERS that our Stock of Fell and Winter Cloaks and Muntles are now open and ready for inspection, which is large and communding. Also, fine Shawls, men's travelling illukets, Shawis, &c., W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1855.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITNEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will beneeforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a General Commission Business, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same. Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FASOR Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass, as we think the desire semething near and gented. R ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY will please those who desire something nent and genteel.

E. L. HARDING. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK HOLDERS of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will be

hold in the City of Raleigh on Thursday the 1st day of No E. A. CRUDUP, President. Raleigh, Sept. 25th, 1855. THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CARD LINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 10 cents.

For sale by Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. MASONIC. THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of this Masonic body will be held in this City, on Manday evening, the 3d December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for its consideration. The Officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper Representatives to be appointed, in conformity with the Constitution and

general regulations of the Grand Lodge. WILLIAM THOS. BAIN, Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1855.

WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension and confinement of my Negro Man DEN-NIS, if taken in this State, or \$200 if taken out of the State. Said Dennis has now been runaway about twenty months viz: since December, 1853. He is slightly bow-legged, with a stoop in his walk and inclined to be round-shoulded ed, toes turning out a little, has a scar on one of his thight caused by a snag, of dark complexion, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, aged about 21 years, and weighing when he left about

150 pounds.
Since Dennis has been a runaway, I have heard of his being in Johnson county as a turpentine hand and ditcher.

I have heard of his being about Averaboro' as a maker of turpentine barrels and striker in a blacksmith shop; per haps in Fayetteville or its vicinity, and about Goldsberg. cannot say whether these representations are true, but I have no doubt he is in Johnson, Harnett, Cumberland of some of the adjacent counties, working about as a free num.

I learn he passed in some places by the name of "Join 6.

Williams;" he doubtless has other names by which he las

passed during his long absence.

I will give the above Reward of \$100 for his apprehension and confinement in this State, or \$200 if taken out of the State, so that I get him again. If delivered to me in Raleigh, I will pay all additional expenses besides the above Reward. Letters concerning said Runaway, to be addressed to me at Raleigh.

W. GRAY STRICKLAND.

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones. THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all rariety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always of hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and listen with the control of the control ian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones Ac.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carrel and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all. He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a

variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, by respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly at tended to hard. ended to. Address, WM. STRONACH, Raleigh.

October 14, 1854.

BUSINESS NOTICE. -THE AUCTION AND Commission business under the style and firm of Litchford & Cooke will hereafter be conducted by the understand and he will style the became and he will style the style and style and the style and style and the style and sty dersigned, and he will settle the former business.

J. J. LITCHFORD.

Releigh, Oct. 26, 1945.